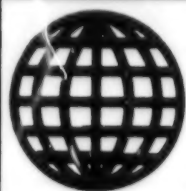


JPRS-TND-92-021
2 JULY 1992



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JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

PROLIFERATION ISSUES

JPRS-TND-92-021

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2 July 1992

[This report contains foreign media information on issues related to worldwide proliferation and transfer activities in nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, including delivery systems and the transfer of weapons-relevant technologies.]

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JAPAN

Ships With Nuclear Fuel Make Emergency Stops *OW2606032392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Washington, June 25 (KYODO)—Three of five vessels involved in shipping spent nuclear fuel from Japan to Britain were diverted to Hawaii because of medical emergencies and at least one ship called at the Honolulu port.

An unspecified industrial accident also forced one of the five ships to change course and call at Bermuda for crew transfer, according to shipping documents and the Bermuda Port Authority.

Harbor officials identified the vessel which made the unscheduled port call in Honolulu as the Pacific Crane, a cargo ship which the Japanese Government plans to use later this year for carrying plutonium from Europe to Japan.

The unscheduled port calls, denied by the operators of the vessels, have angered opponents of the controversial plutonium shipment plan.

A U.S. congressman who is pushing for legislation to deny the entry of plutonium-carrying vessels into U.S. ports called the information on the emergency port call at Honolulu "alarming."

"Any emergency situation, by definition, involves unanticipated events. The next emergency call at Honolulu may be the result not of a medical emergency but a catastrophic accident at sea," Hawaiian Congressman Neil Abercrombie said.

Such accidents, he said, raise the possibility of the highly toxic plutonium escaping into the atmosphere or ocean.

According to Japanese officials, the Japanese Government plans to use the Pacific Crane, a 3,857-ton cargo ship, to transport one ton of plutonium from France to Japan some time this fall.

The cargo is the first shipment of approximately 30 tons of plutonium reprocessed in France and Britain from spent nuclear fuel from Japan. [passage omitted]

G-7 Urged To Control Ex-Soviet Plutonium *OW2506131792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Leaders of the seven industrialized nations are likely to call for unified international control of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons held by the former Soviet Union, government sources said Thursday.

The sources said the group of seven (G-7) leaders will most likely include the call in a political declaration to be signed at their July 6-8 Munich Summit meeting.

Japan is urging the group to ask the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to oversee management of the plutonium, but some countries in the group favor the formation of a new body to handle the problem.

As a result, the political declaration appears unlikely to go beyond affirming the promotion of international cooperation in managing the plutonium and leaving the actual planning to a later stage.

Managing the plutonium from nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union is one of the most serious problems in the post-cold war era because of the dangers posed by the spread of nuclear weapons and environmental pollution.

The agreement at talks between United States President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin in early June to reduce their nuclear weapons to a third of their present stockpiles now threatens to exacerbate the problem.

G-7 To Press for Mutual Korean Inspections *OW2706093492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 27 Jun 92*

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will stress at the end of the Munich economic summit next month that North and South Korea need to mutually inspect their nuclear facilities, government sources said Saturday.

The sources said Kohl will speak on the nuclear issue in his chairman's summary on behalf of leaders from the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized countries July 8, the third and final day of the three-day summit.

Japan and the United States have pressed North Korea to agree to reciprocal inspections of nuclear facilities by the two countries.

The sources said the five other G-7 member countries—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy—have agreed to voice their concerns by mentioning the matter in the summit chairman's statement.

NORTH KOREA

Cooperation in IAEA Inspection Reported *SK2806084592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 28 Jun 92*

["North Korea Showed External Trust and Uprightness of its Nuclear Program, Declares IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) General Director"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—A press conference was held at the office of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on June 19 upon the closure of the IAEA Board of Governors' meeting in Vienna.

The general director of the agency recalled that the DPRK endorsed the Nuclear Safeguards Accord [NSA] and presented a report on the initial stock of nuclear substances and specifications of nuclear equipment over three weeks ahead of the deadline. In the first irregular inspection, it showed not only the facilities specified in the report but also objects not included in it, he noted.

Elaborating on his inspection of Yongbyon area during his visit to the DPRK, he said North Korea manifested its affirmative stand to strengthen cooperation with the agency in nuclear safeguards.

Answering questions put by reporters, the general director said North Korea actively cooperated with the inspection team during the first irregular inspection.

North Korea, he stated, showed not only the records of the operation of a 5,000 kw power station but also those of other objects. There was a lot of work to be done by the team, but not a few work was done thanks to the cooperation of the North Korean side.

During my visit, the North Korean side showed a sincere stand, willing to show any place and any object, regardless of the report on the initial stock. This had a good effect on showing the external trust of North Korea and the uprightness of its nuclear program.

Meanwhile, representatives of different countries to the meeting welcomed the remarks and the report of the general director on the DPRK's implementation of the NSA which were submitted to the Board of Governors.

They noted with high appreciation that the DPRK actively helped in the work of the IAEA and made sincere efforts to implement the NSA, presenting the report on the initial stock of nuclear substances and specifications of nuclear equipment ahead of schedule after effectuating the NSA and allowing a Korea visit by the IAEA general director and the first irregular inspection.

Noting that the DPRK expressed its readiness to open to inspection any place and any object, regardless of the report on the initial stock, if requested by the agency in the future, delegates of various countries stressed that this shows the openness and uprightness of the nuclear program.

IAEA Said To Reject DPRK's Nuclear Capability
OW1606022292 Beijing XINHUA in English
0106 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] Vienna, June 15 (XINHUA)—Hans Blix, director-general of the International Nuclear Energy Agency (IAEA), said here today that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has not yet acquired the capability of producing nuclear weapons.

Addressing an IAEA meeting on the result of his trip to the DPRK early this month, Blix said that after inspecting a nuclear reactor in the Yongbyon area during the trip, experts of the IAEA believed that the nuclear technologies there are 30 years behind that of the West.

Earlier, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency speculated that the DPRK could produce a nuclear weapon within a year.

Envoy to Russia: DPRK 'Ready for Inspection'
LD2906230192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1707 GMT 29 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Oleg Polovko and Vasily Titov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun (TASS)—“The DPRK is ready for inspection of any of its nuclear facilities provided there is the appropriate attitude to this question on the part of South Korea,” said Pak Ryun-ir, DPRK charge d'affaires in Russia, at a news conference held today at the North Korean Embassy in Moscow.

Replying to questions from the ITAR-TASS correspondent, he noted that since South Korea suspects North Korea of developing nuclear weapons, and Pyongyang in turn considers that there are still U.S. nuclear weapons on the territory of South Korea, both sides should “remove the mutual suspicion” by means of inspections of each other's nuclear facilities including the U.S. nuclear bases in the south of the Korean peninsula.

At the same time, Pyongyang insists on a differentiated approach to the inspection of facilities since in its opinion the nuclear materials and equipment for processing them, in contrast to the nuclear weapons and bases where they are stored, cannot always be used for military purposes.

The DPRK charge d'affaires described as “illegal” the South Korean side's proposal to include conventional military bases in the list of facilities to be inspected on the territory of North Korea. This question, Pak Ryun-ir said, has nothing in common with nuclear inspections and comes entirely under the jurisdiction of the Inter-Korean Military Committee which deals with problems of conventional armaments.

Reportage From South on DPRK Inspections

'Suspicion' Continues

SK2006090892 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
20 Jun 92 p 1

[By correspondent Kang Pyong-tae from Vienna]

[Text] On 19 June the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] adjourned its six-day regular meeting, which started on 14 June.

Before adjourning, the IAEA Board of Governors decided to raise the issue of the status of North Korea's implementation of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord again at its September regular meeting as a main agenda item.

ROK Ambassador Yi Si-yong said: “Upon confirming that suspicion about North Korea's nuclear development had not been dispelled yet, the recent IAEA Board meeting decided to deal with this issue as an agenda item at its September meeting after seeing how the inspection develops. It also emphasized the need for North-South mutual nuclear inspection. These are the successful results we attained at the meeting.”

Previously, North Korean Ambassador O Chang-nim, in his speech at the Board meeting on 18 June, emphasized that North Korea would continue to cooperate sincerely with the IAEA in the inspection. However, he revealed at the same time that the construction of the radiochemical laboratory in Yongbyon in question would continue.

Ambassador O then insisted that "North-South mutual nuclear inspection should be discussed at the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee."

Minimal Progress Seen

SK3006091392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT
30 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea repeated Tuesday to North Korea that there will be no progress in Seoul-Pyongyang relations without first solving the suspicions surrounding North Korea's nuclear development.

Meeting more than a month after the last Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) talks at the truce village of Panmunjom, the two sides again failed to make progress in talks to decide on a mutual nuclear inspection regime.

North Korea, reacting fiercely to South Korea's linkage of nuclear issues with inter-Korean relations, said it would call off reunions of separated families planned for August if Seoul insisted on the stance.

"North Korea's action does not match its words," Kong No-myong, JNCC chairman for the southern side, said after the Panmunjom contact.

"North Korea said it wants to settle the regime as soon as possible but proposed that the next JNCC meeting be held July 30 while we called for July 10," he said.

They compromised on July 21.

The Seoul side insisted that world suspicion against Pyongyang's nuclear development was higher after the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection.

It demanded that Pyongyang immediately halt construction of and dismantle the "radiochemical laboratory" that the IAEA said would be a nuclear reprocessing installation when completed.

Seoul made clear that both civilian and military sites must be included in the nuclear inspection, and that Pyongyang must accept "challenge inspections," which open a suspected site at 24 hours notice.

North Korea counterargued, saying the IAEA inspection had fully resolved all suspicions on its nuclear development.

The only step left was to open U.S. military bases in the South to mutual inspection, the Pyongyang delegates said.

The Seoul delegates reiterated that inter-Korean relations could not progress with the nuclear question answered. [sentence as received]

Pyongyang threatened to cancel reunions for 100 elderly members of separated families planned for August.

The South Korean delegates retaliated, saying the family reunions were a humanitarian project and should not be linked with the nuclear negotiations.

"About the only progress, if you can call it that, was North Korea's revised proposal format," Kong told reporters.

Pyongyang delegates brought a singular proposal combining its earlier separate inspection regime for nuclear weapons and nuclear bases.

Seoul said it is willing to adopt a separate protocol to the inspection regime agreement if Pyongyang will discuss the regime first.

SOUTH KOREA

U.S.-Russian Statement on Korean Inspections

SK1806091792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT
18 Jun 92

[By Pak Chong-chan]

[Text] Washington, June 18 (YONHAP)—The summit between U.S. President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin will have a significant impact on resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue, and the situation around the Korean peninsula, according to diplomatic analysts in Washington.

In an unexpected move, Yeltsin, in his first summit with Bush, brought up the knotty issue of North Korea's nuclear development program and expressed a willingness to join the United States in deterring North Korean efforts to acquire nuclear weapons.

It was the first time the U.S. and Russian Governments issued a joint statement urging North Korea to accept bilateral inspections with South Korea as well as inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The statement did not bluntly call for scrapping North Korea's nuclear reprocessing facilities, but the mere fact it was made carries an important message.

By issuing the statement jointly with Bush, Yeltsin wanted to show support for Washington's efforts to halt proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Some analysts say the Russian leader seems to have played the North Korean card in an attempt to woo the West, including South Korea, to win substantial assistance to overcome its economic difficulties.

It was no problem for Yeltsin, who declared communism was not only dead but unable to revive in his speech to Congress, to publicly bid goodbye to North Korea.

The fact that Yeltsin, not Bush, raised the topic of North Korea's nuclear program supports this assumption.

It is not clear to what extent the summit dealt with concrete measures, but it is certain the statement will put added pressure on North Korea.

There is no consensus on why Yeltsin touched relatively deeply on the 1983 shootdown of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 in a joint news conference with Bush. But, whatever the motives, Yeltsin's remarks hold hope for the families of the 269 victims, 61 of them Americans.

For Seoul, the summit is expected to be instrumental in pushing North Korea to open its nuclear facilities to international and bilateral inspections.

For Pyongyang, the turnaround in the Russian attitude means it has less room to resist the outside call for inspections.

No Tae-u Urges Coordination With U.S., North
SK2606021192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT
 26 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Friday that the North Korean nuclear issue should be resolved as soon as possible for the security of the Korean peninsula and world peace.

No made the remark when Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. undersecretary of defense for policy, paid a courtesy call on him at Chongwadae Friday morning.

The president told the U.S. official he positively evaluated North Korea's acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Agency's ad hoc inspection of its nuclear facilities.

South Korea, however, was exerting its efforts to undertake simultaneous inspection of nuclear facilities in each other's territory with North Korea in accordance with the December 31 declaration of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, No said.

No stressed the need for close coordination between South Korea and the United States for a positive resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue. South Korea and the United States should also maintain the current security arrangement for peace and security of Northeast Asia, he said.

No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam Discuss Nuclear Issue
SK2006054692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
 20 Jun 92 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday that North Korea would eventually agree to the mutual inspection of nuclear facilities in the South and North due to the importance of the inter-Korean relationship.

"I think that North Korea will have no choice but to accept the mutual nuclear inspections because it knows well that inter-Korean relations cannot be improved without a solution of the nuclear issue problem," he said.

The president made the observation during his weekly meeting with Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate and executive chairman of his ruling Democratic Liberal Party, at Chongwadae.

No stressed that the simultaneous inspection is a must, along with the inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], if suspicion about North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is to be wiped out.

He told Kim that the government is "making diverse efforts to have the North come along on the mutual inspection at an early date in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean peninsula."

Reacting to the North's recent allowing of an IAEA's ad hoc inspection of its nuclear facilities "affirmatively," No said that the North will accept the additional inspection before long.

"I would like to urge the National Assembly here again to normalize its activities at the earliest possible date, thus becoming the forum of debate where overall national questions are tackled," he told Kim.

As for the postponement of the elections of mayors and provincial governors, the president said that the ruling and opposition parties should bear in mind that the "people do not want the local elections right off."

Seoul May Exempt Military Bases From Inspection
SK2906000992 Seoul YONHAP in English 2358 GMT
 28 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—The government is studying the possibility of exempting military installations from inter-Korean challenge inspections and conducting only regular nuclear inspections on such facilities in each other's territory, officials say.

As for civilian nuclear facilities, however, the government will insist on challenge inspections that would require both sides to allow the other's inspection within 24 hours after it makes a unilateral request to do so, the officials said Sunday.

In addition, the two sides would conduct regular inspections on civilian nuclear facilities.

The officials said the southern side again will urge North Korea to realize simultaneous and mutual inspections of nuclear facilities when the two sides hold a Joint Nuclear Control Commission meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom June 30.

The southern side will do so, pointing out that North Korea has failed to dispel international suspicion on its nuclear program despite an ad hoc inspection of its facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The government believes that in order to carry out mutual inspections effectively, there should be both regular and challenging inspections on both civilian and military installations. But, since North Korea has been resisting strongly against the opening of military installations to inspections, the government is studying a possible compromise and inspect military facilities only regularly, the officials said.

The two sides will have to stick to the principle of conducting simultaneous and an identical number of inspections in each other's territory, they added.

Government To Stress Nuclear Energy Technology
SK2606002192 Seoul YONHAP in English 2359 GMT
 25 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to spend 2 trillion won on 34 projects until the year 2001 to develop nuclear energy technologies including high-speed breeder reactors, officials said Friday.

The government has also decided to transfer the task of building nuclear waste disposal plans from the Science and Technology Ministry (MOST) to the Energy and Resources Ministry, the officials said.

The decisions were contained in a medium- and long-term nuclear energy development plan, approved Thursday by the inter-ministerial Nuclear Energy Commission chaired by the deputy prime minister.

In addition to nuclear waste disposal plants, the Energy and Resources Ministry will take over the production of nuclear fuel and designs of nuclear reactors. The most will concentrate on the nuclear research and safety control.

The Energy and Resources Ministry will start building a nuclear waste disposal facility as soon as the most decides a local out of six possible sites and hands over the nuclear waste management fund totalling 700 billion won, the officials said.

THAILAND

Reports on Lao Army's Use of Chemical Arms

Cuban, Vietnamese Experts Train

BK2906082492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT
29 Jun 92

[Text] BANGKOK June 29 (AFP)—Laotian soldiers are training with chemical weapons in central Laos, a senior Thai army officer said here Monday.

Thai Supreme Command spokesman Lieutenant-General Anuson Kritsanaserani told reporter that his office had received reports that Laotian soldiers were being trained in chemical warfare by Cuban and Vietnamese experts.

"One Laotian soldier was killed during the training because he failed to put his gas mask on, according to one report we are trying to verify," Anuson said.

He said soldiers of the 616th Battalion stationed in Nong Dong military camp in Pak Krading district of the central province of Bolikhamsai were involved in the exercise.

"We will send officers to investigate, and if true, we will try to urge our Laotian counterparts to stop such activities," Anuson said. "I believe they will heed our request because we have good relations with them," he added.

Anuson also accused ethnic H'mong hilltribe guerrillas in Laos of attempting to create "misunderstanding" between Thailand and Laos by launching a military operation while Thai Crown Prince Wachiralongkon was on a week-long official visit to Vientiane.

Laos has in the past accused Thailand of supporting U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)-trained H'mongs, who fought alongside American soldiers in Laos during the Indochina war, in protracted guerrilla warfare against the communist government in Vientiane.

This has been denied by the Thai military.

Laotian Embassy Denies Allegation

BK3006005392 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Jun 92 p A4

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] The Thai military said yesterday that it had recently detected Laotian soldiers undergoing chemical weapons training in Central Laos during which one of them was killed.

The Laotian Embassy in Bangkok, when asked for comment and clarification, rejected the claim saying there was no truth in the report.

Speaking at the monthly military press conference, Lt Gen Anuson Kritsanaserani, armed forces spokesman, said the central Laotian Communist Party in Vientiane had recently sent two Cuban and two Vietnamese chemical weapons experts to train the troops of the 18th Laotian army of the 616 Nong Dong Unit, Ban Kading in Bolikhamsai Province.

He cited intelligence reports as saying that a Laotian soldier was killed during the exercise when he failed to don a gas mask in time.

An official at the Laotian Embassy here rejected the military report, saying that it was not true.

He also dismissed earlier reports of the Laotian use of toxic chemicals to suppress that country's resistance movements, mainly in the northwestern region.

"I have not heard of such reports. They are not true," he said.

Thai and western intelligence reports have attacked Vientiane on the widespread use of Agent Orange or Yellow rain to suppress its dissidents, active mainly in the rugged mountainous terrain opposite Thailand's Loei and Nan provinces.

But, there has been no substantive evidence to prove the allegations.

Anuson said Thailand would officially protest against the exercise, if it could gather more information and evidence.

The military, he said, is sending its personnel to verify the reports and that Thailand is well-prepared to cope with chemical warfare.

He added that the Thai armed forces had always kept their regional and local offices on the alert for the use of chemical weapons by neighbouring countries.

They also tried to send their personnel to verify reports in areas bordering Laos and Cambodia.

If any evidence was uncovered, then the Thai military would have to contact the user country for clarification and protest, he said.

He added that in the case of Laos, if the intelligence reports are confirmed, then the military will contact its Laotian counterpart to lodge a protest.

Anuson added that earlier this month, the Thai military detected the Laotian Army's deployment of its 16th Army battalion in strategic areas along the border with Thailand

from Ban Kan Samsoua to Ban Houaydou in Saravane Province.

They spotted four border checkpoints set up by Laotian troops of the Bokeo Province Command on the common border to prevent and suppress any dissident movement in those areas.

Meanwhile, ASEAN foreign ministers have invited Vientiane to attend the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting at end of next month in Manila.

Laos is expected to sign the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation with the ASEAN nations during the July 24-29 meeting.

EGYPT

Spokesman Applauds U.S.-Russian Nuclear Pact

NC1906135392 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official spokesman has said that Egypt welcomes the agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation to reduce their stockpiles of nuclear warheads.

The Foreign Ministry is studying this important plan in the context of global aspirations to be free of the dangers of nuclear weapons. The Foreign Ministry is focusing on regional initiatives in this respect, including Egypt's proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. This would propel the effort to establish peace and security in the Middle East.

INDIA

Report of 'Secret Sale' Termed 'Malicious'

BK1706114292 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0932 GMT 17 Jun 92

["Spokesman's response to newspaper reports regarding illicit imports of arms by India dated 15th June 1992"]

[Text] Responding to a question relating to a story in SUNDAY TIMES, London, regarding a 'secret sale' of equipment by a firm named GEC-Marconi for India's missile programme, the spokesman stated that the story is inaccurate, clearly motivated, misleading, mischievous, and malicious. As far as the alleged 'secret sale' of missile components is concerned, the spokesman said that India firmly denied any insinuation that any clandestine transactions in this area have taken place. In fact, the negotiations commenced with the British company as far back as in 1986, to supply this particular part (i.e., MO [expansion unknown] valves). These negotiations were undertaken after prior and full clearance was obtained from the government. All the necessary government approvals were obtained.

This particular component which is used to manufacture magnetrons to our own designed specifications, is intended for use in short range surface-to-air missiles. These are not only indigenously designed, but are developed and produced indigenously. They are not for use in long range ballistic missiles. Further, it is to be noted that these short range missiles do not attract the provisions of the MTCR [Missile Technology Control Regime] (which itself is a set of guidelines followed by a group of countries unilaterally since April 1987).

This applies equally to the allegation made in the story about our nuclear energy programme which is a multi-faceted one and which is strictly for peaceful purposes. Here again we entered into commercial transactions with several countries with all appropriate export clearances. As regards the specific allegation of a deal with GEC-Marconi is concerned, in the recent past, BARC [Bhabha Atomic Research Center] has had no commercial dealings with them. Further, the copper vapour lasers are manufactured at our centre for advanced technology, Indore, which is a

research institute working under the Department of Atomic Energy. The wild allegations about BARC are clearly intended to bring into disrepute, India's atomic energy establishments and to draw attention away from the central fact that India is the only developing country which has a major programme of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, manifested in the large number of our operative power plants and also clearly demonstrated by the number of research facilities which engaged in applications of nuclear energy for agriculture, industry and health, amongst others.

India's nuclear energy programme which includes fast breeder reactors requires plutonium as fuel and India has the indigenous capability for going ahead with this programme. It also has the necessary expertise to develop it comprehensively and with self reliance.

IRAN

Editorial Refutes Israeli General's Remarks

NC2706123192 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 21 Jun 92 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Need for Preemptive Measures Against the Danger of 'Israel's Nuclear Threat'"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Iran is trying very hard to obtain nuclear weapons. Israel should gather information on Iran's nuclear capability and assess ways and means to combat it." These were the allegations made by General Herzl Bodinger, the Israeli Air Force commander, who expressed the Zionist regime's apprehension regarding Iran's military strength. In response, the chief of the Iranian Air Force said: "Iran's Air Force is in a state of complete readiness to defend against any aggression, and Israel knows that it will pay a heavy price for any kind of adventurism against Iran."

The Israeli Air Force commander's remarks, more than a mere military opinion, are an indication of Israel's special political and propaganda motives and therefore merit assessment. The philosophy behind Israel's existence in the heart of the oil-rich Islamic world has always affirmed the Zionist regime's affiliation with the powers of world arrogance. In fact, occupied Palestine can be considered a base for world arrogance inside the oil-rich Islamic world. Although Israel is portrayed as an independent regime, in practice it is merely "the progeny of world arrogance" in the region, and implements the policies dictated to it by the United States.

Following the continuous defeats the Israeli armed forces have suffered at the hands of the popular groups in Palestine and Lebanon, the military strength of the Zionist armed forces is in question. Lebanon is a major nightmare for the Zionist troops, and has robbed them of their peace of mind. The failure of the iron-fist policy has rendered every Israeli effort ineffective. Even the policy of fear and intimidation has not helped the Israeli armed forces' executioners. They are constantly having nightmares as they perceive that the people of the occupied lands have lost all fear and are retaliating with all their might against Israeli atrocities. Israel is aware that this new spirit among the people of Lebanon and Palestine has emerged swiftly, and the

deprived people who see Iran as a model are ready to destroy and annihilate the savage usurpers.

The Israeli Air Force commander's remarks are part of a "psychological war" by Israel to project the impression that it holds the initiative for action, even though the contemptible attitude and cowardice of Israeli soldiers in battle against Muslim revolutionaries in Lebanon has become so obvious that there is no chance that such Zionist propaganda efforts will be successful. If the Zionists believe their own propaganda, the end of the Israeli regime is near. While Israel cannot even compete with the neophytes of the Islamic Revolution in Lebanon and Palestine, it is throwing the gauntlet down to those who have learned the anti-usurpation spirit from Iran. How can it even hold a candle to our noble and valiant combatants, who are counting the minutes until they are able to participate in the annihilation of Israel and give the aggressors their just desserts?

The Iranian Air Force commander said in one sentence, without going into trivial details, that "Israel will pay a heavy price for any kind of adventurism with regard to Iran, and Israel is well aware of that." Apparently, the commander did not consider it necessary to explain further, as such remarks by the Zionists—regardless of the motives or reasons for them—merely heighten the thirst of the Iranian people and armed forces a hundred times.

It would be advisable, however, for the Muslim nations to ponder some other points as well. Israel has never encountered serious combat with the nations and countries of the region, and that is why it has become so audacious. What has made Israel this way? The silence, acceptance of disgrace, and attitude of retreat have made the enemy more despicable than ever.

Israel has shown that it understands only the logic of force, and it is therefore necessary for the honorable Muslims of every nation to enter into the fray in a preemptive strike against the "Israeli nuclear danger" and use precise and calculated blows to neutralize the nuclear installations at "Demona" and elsewhere, which give Israel offensive strength.

Following the recent assessment of Iran's program for the peaceful use of nuclear energy by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and its clear declaration of its verdict, there is no further need for rebuttals and opinions regarding such dubious allegations.

In addition, the usurper Israel, with its illegitimate existence, is in no position to express any opinion or stance on such issues. Only one deterrent action is needed by the powerful, honorable, revolutionary Muslim countries to destroy Israel's offensive capability, which the United States and its allies have worked to create.

Shaposhnikov Threatens To Resume Nuclear Testing

*LD2006165392 Hamburg DPA in German 1613 GMT
20 Jun 92*

[Embargoed by DPA until 0600 GMT 21 June]

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the CIS Armed Forces, has announced that new nuclear tests will take place in 1993 unless the other nuclear powers also agree to halt nuclear tests by the end of the year. In an interview with BILD AM SONNTAG newspaper, Shaposhnikov said a general ban on nuclear testing would be the first step toward the planned destruction of all nuclear weapons. Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced a unilateral one-year moratorium on nuclear tests last October.

Shaposhnikov also rejected the participation of regular CIS forces in military peacekeeping operations, for instance in Azerbaijan or Yugoslavia. In such cases the CIS will set up a group of military observers and "collective forces for keeping the peace".

Shaposhnikov Regrets Ukraine's Nuclear Stand

*LD2006112292 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] Air Marshal Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the Commonwealth's armed forces expressed regrets at a meeting with journalists on Friday with regard to Ukraine's unwillingness to participate in the CIS collective security system. The commander in chief views this state's stand on strategic nuclear weapons as not constructive enough, ITAR-TASS reports. Signs are emerging that Ukraine is striving to become a nuclear power, he stated. In the Marshal's view, Kiev ought to announce such a decision openly, so that the world community may react in an adequate way.

Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov's stand on the Black Sea Fleet is that the ships and shore facilities are a component of the Commonwealth's strategic forces, with the exception of the part to be transferred to Ukraine. It is for Ukraine and Russia to decide how to determine what proportion this is at the talks between Presidents Yeltsin and Kravchuk which begin in Dagomys next week, Marshal Shaposhnikov said.

Russian Delegate on Geneva Disarmament Talks

*LD2906142192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Konstantin Pribytkov]

[Text] Geneva, 26 Jun—The second phase of the annual disarmament conference session ended today. The participants concentrated on how to attain the principal goal of this body—the drafting of a multilateral convention banning the production, storage, and use of chemical weapons. Summing up this latest stage of the session, Sergey Bat-sanov, head of the Russian delegation at the disarmament conference, said in an interview with ITAR-TASS:

"As we know, the presidents of Russia and the United States have called upon the participants in the talks to complete by

August the drafting of a document which will ensure the global destruction of chemical weapons. The opportunity to do this does exist, but it will require exceptional effort. The outcome of such effort applied during the current phase of the session is a new draft convention presented by Richter von Wagner, chairman of the UN's special committee on chemical weapons. It reflects agreements already reached and proposes new compromise solutions. How acceptable these solutions are and how far the text has managed to observe the balance of interests will become clear during the next round of talks, due to start on 20 July. In any event, not everything in the text is to Russia's liking, which is why there will be some very hard work when the delegations next get together."

The head of the Russian delegation continued: "As far as other issues are concerned, discussions on them proceeded more smoothly than ever before. I cannot think of anything that is worth singling out. There were debates on averting an arms race in space and on nuclear disarmament. But all this, unfortunately, is far removed from the purposeful work to draft a convention on chemical weapons. The situation is now forcing many people to think hard and to unofficially debate the future of the disarmament conference after a chemical weapons convention has been concluded. Leaving chemical weapons aside, this forum has lost its identity. It is absolutely clear that the conference needs thorough reform so that it can meet today's requirements, both in its agenda and in the way it works. I think that by early next year our main problem will be how to overhaul the conference."

Region Considers Destruction of Nuclear Arms

*LD2906211392 Moscow Russian Television Network
in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jun 92*

[Report by correspondent A. Peslyak on the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] In the environs of Moscow nuclear secrets are being revealed to us Russians. Parliamentarians of the North Atlantic Assembly and of Russia, military men and scientists from the countries of NATO, the Baltics and the CIS are discussing the problems of the dismantling and the nonproliferation of the nuclear weapons of the former USSR.

But how can the West help? Twenty-seven thousand warheads were stored in Union arsenals; 100,000 people in 10 closed towns were creating nuclear death. Now only 500 Russian experts are capable of ensuring the dismantling of 1,500-2,000 warheads per year. But that also requires enormous outlays. According to the Bush-Yeltsin agreement on radical CIS cuts, the outlays will quadruple. The fears of ecologists are also growing with half of our nuclear submarines being put out of action. It is best for everyone without missiles. This engenders the need for multilateral monitoring and management. [video shows partially submerged submarine]

[Begin Walters recording] A special group for CIS nuclear armaments has been set up in NATO. Our sounding of the

alarm due to the proliferation of the atom has given way to satisfaction with a serious, responsible approach on the part of the Commonwealth and the Russian Government. [end recording]

U.S., Russian Experts Discuss Warhead Uses

*LD2906163192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1607 GMT 29 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Andrey Surzhanskiy]

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS—A group of businessmen representing U.S. leading nuclear power engineering firms met with Russian governmental officials on Monday to discuss ways for utilizing nuclear warheads to be destroyed under the U.S.-Russian nuclear arms reduction treaty.

The group is led by Max Kampelman, former head of the U.S. delegation at the disarmament talks in Geneva. The meeting was also attended by Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

The sides discussed ways to use enriched uranium extracted from dismantled warheads as fuel for nuclear power plants. Yuriy Osipov, president of the Russian Academy of Sciences, said concrete results can be expected early next year provided the sides sign a final agreement this autumn.

Kampelman believes Russia could greatly benefit from the project, adding, however, that this is only an idea which has yet to be translated into concrete projects.

U.S., Russian Strategic Arms Deal Analyzed

*LD2806192892 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 2310 GMT 27 Jun 92*

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The outcome of the recent summit between Presidents Boris Yeltsin and George Bush in Washington has evoked mixed response in Russia.

The new strategic arms deal between Moscow and Washington has come under attack in Russia—the most bitter of its kind within living memory. Some leading politicians and newspapers in Moscow describe the agreement as being little short of unconditional surrender, and as President Yeltsin's betrayal of Russia's national interest. Its critics deliberately simplify their argument to drive home the unpleasant truth on the ground. They say that by disclaiming its land-based ICBM SS-20 missiles, which have long been the main element of military parity between the two powers, and yet allowing the Americans to retain their sea-based missiles and other weapons, Russia has now rendered itself defenseless in the face of a U.S. military threat after tipping the balance reached at huge effort and cost.

Still others who welcome the deal say it meets the realities of the day. And some even say, Dr. Arbatov among them, that the two Presidents did not go far enough because the ceilings they set are still far in excess of what is often described as defense sufficiency.

There are many who do not think Mr. Yeltsin has done anything wrong to justify the charges of surrender to Washington. By agreeing to an unprecedented disarmament move he proceeded above all in this country's national interest and would never have put his seal of approval where national security came under threat.

With neither side threatening each other anymore the new agreement thrashes out what is widely known as a new thinking—a policy that was taken off the ground a few years ago. On the other hand some American decision making causes suspicion by the critics of the new agreement. If the U.S. Administration preaches the same ideas as Russian leaders, it would be hard to explain why its next year's defense budget runs at a staggering \$289 billion, or Washington's continued insistence to go ahead with its nuclear testing. Other questions also arise—many of them justified.

As Mr. Reagan used to say, it takes two to tango. In the meantime Washington must produce a strong argument of its good will so that the Russian leadership's bold move could win support from the Russian public and legislators. If not, the Washington agreements are likely to run against difficulties in this country.

Yeltsin Signs Decree on Destroying Chemical Arms

*OW1606142792 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1251 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Boris Yeltsin has authorized his presidential Committee for conventions on chemical and biological weapons together with the pertinent ministries and departments to submit within two months proposals to the government on stage-by-stage creation of facilities for destroying chemical weapons. Those proposals should include the technical, material, financial aspects of the work and the necessary personnel.

According to his decree "On Priority Measures for Implementing Russia's Obligations in Destroying Chemical Weapons Stockpiles" offers some benefits and perks to people working in this field in their wages, pensions, social and medical services.

The decree provides for setting up diagnostic centres for regular examination of such personnel and those resident within 15km zone round the facilities, also an information and monitoring system in that zone.

Yeltsin, UAE State Minister Discuss Arms Sales

*OW2706163892 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1504 GMT 27 Jun 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A meeting between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and state minister for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates Hamdan Al Nuhaayan demonstrated a desire to improve comprehensive cooperation between Russia and the United Arab Emirates in the Kremlin on Saturday. The Russian president emphasized the need for filling the

vacuum in relations between the countries that has been caused, said he, "by ideological prejudice." This cooperation, said the sides, should also extend to the sphere of military technology.

The United Arab Emirates minister expressed an interest of the Emirates in acquiring Russian weapons which, he said, has a formidable reputation on the intentional weapons markets. He said that payment for the weapons may help Russia finance its economic reforms. He also expressed the readiness of the Emirates to support these reforms materially and financially.

The Russian president, said his press-secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov, made a positive response to the Emirates' proposal on supplies of Russian military equipment. Russia, said Yeltsin, is a peace-loving country, and it will only use any weapons to defend democracy and progress.

As for weapons trade, the Russian president believes it possible "a free on the world market" on condition of observance of appropriate international agreements. Yeltsin added that during his recent visit to the USA, he discussed the question with President George Bush and they came to an agreement.

Yeltsin said that Russia and the United Arab Emirates would find it useful to sign a broad-based document on bilateral relations. It is not ruled out that the possibility of signing such a treaty will present itself during the Emirati leader's visit to Russia set for September.

Nuclear Reactor at Krasnoyarsk Shut Down
LD3006083792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
0610 GMT 30 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Khotz]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk June 30 TASS—The oldest Russian nuclear reactor installed in Krasnoyarsk in Siberia which produced plutonium for military purposes will be completely shut down on June 30 at 7 PM Moscow time [1500 GMT].

On Tuesday morning, a minute after Igor Sidiyakin, senior engineer of the Krasnoyarsk chemical-mining plant, pressed a button to lower graphite rods into the reactor, the nuclear installation which had been used for weapons production for 30 years was stopped forever.

Another similar nuclear reactor will be stopped at the plant before the year's end.

The stoppage of the first out of three nuclear reactors of the plant does not mean that the workers servicing the reactor will soon leave the plant, however. It will take at least half a year to prepare the reactor for conservation.

The nuclear crater is to be thoroughly sealed after a reliable system to control the remaining discharge is provided.

The complete conservation period will last approximately five years, during which engineers are to study the condition of metallic constructions exposed to neutron radiation.

The data obtained will be extremely important for experts working at other stations equipped with similar Chernobyl-type reactors.

Russian Greenpeace Urges Closure of Reactors
LD3006125292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1019 GMT 30 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Sorokin]

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS—Russian Greenpeace and officials from Atomic Energy Ministry disagreed at a press conference on Tuesday on the future of the Chernobyl-type reactors in the country.

Greenpeace experts, who had consulted Russian parliamentarians on a possibility of an immediate closure of the reactors, one of which caused the worst nuclear disaster in the world, warned the reactors are too dangerous for further exploitation.

Sergey Yermakov, a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Ministry, said the reactors cannot be shut down at a time [words indistinct] and should be closed by planned phases, however. He added the safety level of the reactors is now corresponding to the world norms.

Yermakov admitted the Greenpeace plan is reasonable, but said research of other experts, as well as the difficult financial and economic situation in the country should also be taken into account.

Nuclear Experts Aid PRC Nuclear Potential
PM1706100192 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Jun 92 p 3

[Report by correspondent Boris Barakhta: "Gift Worth \$16 Million. Our Specialists Set About Assembling a Unique Thermonuclear Installation in the PRC"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun—Work is going at full speed at the plasma institute in the city of Ho-Fei, which until recently was closed to visits by foreigners. A unique Soviet installation for controlled thermonuclear fusion—a Tokamak-7—is being assembled. Our nuclear power engineering specialists have been assisting Chinese colleagues as they work around the clock. A report about this was just published in the Beijing English-language newspaper CHINA DAILY.

I approached Chinese specialists who had just returned from Ho-Fei for an explanation. They explained to me that the T-7 thermonuclear installation is now the world's third-biggest. Soviet scientists created it in 1983. Putting the tokamak into operation at the beginning of next year will sharply increase China's scientific potential.

In the opinion of Wang Kongjia, deputy director of the plasma institute, it would have taken Chinese scientists 30-40 years to create anything similar. Progress in research in the area of thermonuclear fusion is being closely followed all over the world. Because it represents the possibility of harnessing the hydrogen bomb and obtaining a practically inexhaustible energy source. The tokamak can also be used as a powerful source of neutrons for irradiating uranium-238.

China, of course, does possess its own nuclear capability and has the right to carry out scientific research in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion and to cooperate with anyone it chooses. But look what happened just recently when we supplied modern rocket engines to India. What a fuss they kicked up in Washington, even adopting punitive sanctions. However, Moscow took the blow on the chin with an obsequious smile. It will be interesting to see how the U.S. administration reacts to the current news from Beijing.

My question caused amused laughter at the PRC Foreign Ministry. Indeed, China had endured two years of American sanctions after the events in Tienanmen Square; nor was Beijing buckling at the knees because Washington's complaints on the subject of the so-called human rights problem. A great and cohesive power would always be able to withstand any blockade or diktat.

There is something else to think about in this connection. The PRC scientists—and they make no secret of the fact—have obtained the tokamak, which is worth \$16 million, practically for nothing. Forthcoming barter deliveries of computers and outerwear worth \$45,500 can hardly be considered equivalent payment. The Russian Embassy in Beijing noted bitterly: Is this unique installation the only instance? Russia is being sold off cheap, in China as well....

I am happy for Chinese science to receive such a unique gift. Chinese businessmen also deserve credit for not dropping their prices of their goods by a cent [fenya] and yet haggling to buy ours at prices significantly lower than world prices, or getting them for a song. What they are doing is fighting for their national interests—if you like, for commercial gain. In any event the T-7 really will advance the PRC's scientific potential. There is also an understanding about obtaining another, more powerful and modern installation. I am happy for our neighbor, but for some reason bitterness remains in my heart.

Russia Supports ROK Nuclear Position

SK2906235692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 30 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow, June 29 (YONHAP)—The Russian Government on Monday expressed its unreserved support for the South Korean position on the North Korean nuclear issue.

During a meeting with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said Russia's position on the North Korean issue is identical with those enunciated by South Korea, namely a 100 percent nuclear free Korean peninsula.

The policy of nuclear non-proliferation in Korea conforms with the interest of Russia, he said, adding that Russia has made its position clear to North Korea.

Ukraine Halts Missile Cruiser Construction

LD3006100892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0948 GMT 30 Jun 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Anatoliy Kuznetsov—TASS]

[Text] Nikolayev June 30 TASS—The Ukrainian Government ruled to stop the construction of the "Ulyanovsk" heavy air-capable cruiser in the shipyard of the Ukrainian port of Nikolayev. The hull of the cruiser had already been assembled and it will have to be scrapped to clear the dock.

Another cruiser, "Varyag", stays half-finished in the Nikolayev's shipyard pending the decision on its fate, as hundreds of millions of roubles are needed to complete its construction.

The Russian Government has allegedly promised to provide funds for its construction, but it is not clear yet whether the project will be endorsed.

The indifference displayed by CIS states to the largest Ukrainian shipyard building military ships has brought it to the verge of collapse.

Cancellation of military orders means that Ukrainian shipbuilders can sooner switch over to construction of civilian ships which are needed not only in Ukraine, however.

Byelarus Denies Rumors of Nuclear Plant

LD1906160692 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1745 GMT 19 Jun 92

[By BELTA correspondent Vladimir Glod—TASS]

[Text] Minsk June 19 TASS—Byelarus Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich refuted rumors on the alleged construction of nuclear power plants in the near future on Byelarus territory.

At a news conference here on Thursday Shushkevich commented on results of the Rio earth summit and described as "absurd" rumors Belarus has allocated land lots for the construction of nuclear power plants.

At the same time, the Byelarus parliament head, nuclear physicist by education, voiced an opinion "Belarus has no prospects for non-nuclear power engineering. This issue must be studied, analyzed and approaches to it must be elaborated. We are in need for a scientific concept of Byelarusian power engineering".

Shushkevich reaffirmed during his recent French visit he discussed with the French president and prime minister a possibility of examination and help on part of French specialists, whose authority is valued highly in the world.

The parliament head stressed once again high-class specialists in nuclear power engineering and environmental protection will help the forecast and analysis of the matter.

Lithuania Bans Cross-Border N-Arms Transfers

OW2506192292 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1910 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Lithuanian parliament has adopted a law on the state border banning the movement nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in either direction. Foreign army contingents or transit military cargoes will cross the borders under Lithuania's international agreements.

The resolution on effecting the law says that the Lithuanian parliament has no objections to the visa-free crossing of Lithuania's borders by people carrying the passports of Iceland, Latvia, Estonia and the United Kingdom.

Moldova Reports Looting in Biochemical Factory

*LD2706154192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 92*

[Text] TASS just FAXed us the following report from the Dniester government press center: The Bendery executive committee reports that virtually all of the city's shops have

been looted, that street lights are completely out of action, that the Varnitsa water storage facilities are partially out of action, and that the central boiler house and about 20 percent of the city's housing have been destroyed. Finished products of the oil extraction factory have been removed as it was burned down and is now completely out of action. The milk combine has been partially taken out of action. The bread combine has been plundered, as has the shoe factory. A total of 90 tonnes of [word indistinct], a component of rocket fuel, have been removed from the biochemical factory.

GERMANY**'Uranium Mafia' Said Trafficking From CIS**

LD2806174292 Berlin ADN in German 1712 GMT
28 Jun 92

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Since the opening of borders in East Europe an illegal "uranium Mafia" has been trafficking in radioactive material, especially from the ex-USSR. A secret file compiled by the Federal Office of Criminal Investigations (BKA), published in tomorrow's edition of the Berlin daily SUPER, states that three Hungarian and six Czechoslovak nationals as well as an Austrian were arrested in Vienna on 3 and 9 June. They intended to sell uranium pellets (4.25 kg in total) to Arab countries. The pellets contained enriched uranium 235, which is used for nuclear bombs. According to BKA information the material comes from the CIS.

Kinkel Stresses Protection of CIS Uranium

AU2506150992 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Jun 92 pp 1, 2

["fy." report: "Kinkel Warns Against Special German Course"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 June—[passage omitted] Free Democratic Party of Germany (FDP) Deputy Feldmann praised the agreement on reducing American and Russian nuclear arms by two-thirds. This means that Russia alone has to destroy 10 nuclear warheads a day by the year 2003. This is

more than the country is able to destroy and creates the danger of uncontrolled thefts of enriched uranium and plutonium. This is why massive Western aid is necessary for conversion and disarmament. The West must provide "know-how" and money. Germany has so far only given a few hundred thousand marks. CDU Deputy Pflueger stated that he was pessimistic regarding the possibilities of preventing proliferation. It is very likely that Third World countries will recruit Russian nuclear scientists, who could then advance their nuclear arms programs. This will create new threats that might become more dangerous than those of the cold war. Therefore, it is important to maintain and strengthen NATO and the Transatlantic partnership.

Kinkel Foresees Global Chemical Weapons Ban

AU2606150092 Hamburg DIE WELT in German
26 Jun 92 p 7

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel (Free Democratic Party of Germany) sees a worldwide ban on chemical weapons "just around the corner." Therefore, he emphatically appealed to the Geneva disarmament conference to make good use of this opportunity by the end of this year. The draft convention, which has been worked out by Germany, is a balanced compromise and fulfills the demands, which must be made on a worldwide and credibly verifiable chemical weapons convention. For the first time, a treaty is being drawn up that might abolish an entire category of weapons all over the world: "We must not miss the chance of freeing the world from this scourge forever."

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7 July 1992